

# American Name Society

Annual Meeting 2021



American Name Society  
Founded 1951

**ONLINE**  
**22-24 January 2021**

# American Name Society

Founded Detroit, Michigan, December 29, 1951  
Incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, 1952

The American Name Society is a professional organization devoted to the study of names and their role in society. Information concerning membership, which includes a subscription to *NAMES: A Journal of Onomastics*, may be found at the society website: <https://www.americannamesociety.org/>

*NAMES* is now an open access journal and may be accessed at: <http://ans-names.pitt.edu/ans>

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Literary Names: Dr. Susan Behrens, Marymount Manhattan College (USA)

# American Name Society Annual Meeting 2021

ALL TIMES ARE UTC -8:00, PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

**Friday, January 22, 2021**

## *Conference Opening Address*

1:00-1:30 PM Laurel Sutton (Catchword Branding), Welcome and Opening Remarks

**CHAIR: Mirko Casagrande (University of Calabria)**

1:30 PM Wojciech Wloskowicz (Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland): General theory of name and naming policy: an outline

2:00 PM Gabriel Frazer-McKee & Patrick Duffley (Laval University, Quebec City, Canada): What type of cognitive mechanism is responsible for the expressed meanings of individual-denoting names in degree adverb constructions? Conclusions from a corpus-driven investigation of the expressed meanings of “very Kurt Cobain”

2:30 PM Russell Fielding (Coastal Carolina University, Myrtle Beach, SC, USA): “A change of name during sickness”: surveying the widespread practice of renaming in response to physical illness

**CHAIR: Laurel Sutton (Catchword Branding)**

3:00 PM Diane Allen West (University of West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica): I am Human by Name: Onomastic Footprints of Identicide

3:30 PM Jong-mi Kim (Kangwon National University, Republic of Korea): Phono-onomastics of brand names: What makes brand names sound and look good?

**CHAIR: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)**

4:00 PM Lindsey Chen (National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei, Taiwan): Naming Patterns of Pet Boarding Businesses

4:30 PM William Turner (Independent Researcher, Arlington, VA): A Critical Study of Names in MacKinlay Kantor’s Andersonville

5:00 PM Anna Tsepikova (Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University, Novosibirsk, Russia): Functions and Symbolism of Place Names in S. Townsend’s Adrian Mole Diary Series

**Saturday, January 23, 2021**

Topic: Place Names

**CHAIR: Maryann Parada (California State University, Bakersfield)**

8:00 AM Phung Thi Thanh Lam (Vietnam National University Ha Noi, Vietnam): Street names in the Vietnam Innovation Context: Politics of Decommemoration, Politics of Toponymic Continuity, or Politics of Building New Future?

8:30 AM Nazmun Khatun (Kabi Nazrul Government College, Dhaka, Ministry of Education, Bangladesh): Dispel the Confusion: The name of Karatoya River remained the same after a long journey – WITHDRAWN DUE TO ILLNESS

9:00 AM Anna Isakova (University of Tyumen, Tyumen, Russia): Hybrid names of cafes and restaurants in the communicative space of the city

9:30 AM Becki Maddock (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, UK): South Arabian Toponyms WITHDRAWN DUE TO ILLNESS

10:00 AM Yliana Rodriguez (Leiden University, The Netherlands, & Universidad de la República, Uruguay): Rioplatense Spanish gaucho toponymy in the Falkland Islands

10:30 AM Dr. Iman Nick, Editor-in-Chief of NAMES: The state of the journal and the future of NAMES

**CHAIR: Star Vanguri (Nova Southeastern University)**

11:00 AM Idowu Odebode (Redeemer's University, Nigeria: Hair Moniker): A pragma-semiotic study of women hairstyles among the Yoruba Africans

11:30 AM Eduardo de Almeida Navarro (Sao Paulo University, Brazil): A classification of artificial place names in indigenous languages in Brazil

12:00 PM Linda Mëniku (Tirana University, Tirana, Albania): Street names in Tirana

*12:30 PM Break*

**CHAIR: Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College)**

1:00 PM Christine De Vinne (Ursuline College, Cleveland, Ohio, USA): Renaming Cleveland Baseball: A Case Study

1:30 PM Philip Duncan (University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, USA & Henry Zenk, Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Portland, Oregon, USA): Some long overdue linguistic detective work: The origin of the name Willamette

2:00 PM Dennis Noson (Independent Scholar, Seattle, WA, USA): Extravagant Naming: A Map of Concord Places and Thoreau's "Kalendar" Project

2:30 PM Danielle Cyr (York University, Toronto, ON, Canada): Algonquian Place Names in Canada as ancient narratives about migration roads

3:00 PM Eduardo de Almeida Navarro (Sao Paulo University, Brazil): Place Names with the Tupu Postposition-PE in Brazilian Territory

*3:30 PM ANS Annual Business Meeting and Awards Presentation*

### **Sunday, January 24, 2021**

*9:00 AM: Informal Personal Names SIG Meet-Up*  
*Coordinator: Maryann Parada*

Topic: Personal Names

**CHAIR: Luisa Caiazzo (University of Basilicata)**

10:00 AM Gerrit Bloothoof (Utrecht University, The Netherlands): Given name popularity in The Netherlands since 1790

10:30 AM Clare Green (University of London, UK): A name in each language: creative strategies to naming children in multilingual families

11:00 AM Andrew Harvey (Leiden University, the Netherlands) & Chrispina Alphonse (University of Dodoma, Tanzania): Names and naming in Gorwaa and Iraqw: a typological Tanzanian perspective

11:30 AM Jack Keilo, Sorbonne (Independent Researcher, Créteil, France): The different names of the Levantine Christian community

**CHAIR: Sharon Obasi (University of Nebraska Kearney)**

**12:00 PM Marie Reiger (University of Bologna, Italy): Names as Indicators of Cultural Heritage**  
**WITHDRAWN DUE TO ILLNESS**

12:30 PM Ayokunmi Ojebode (Ajayi Crowther University, Nigeria): Africanising Literary Nomina Propria in African Literature: Onomastic Semiosis as a Critical Theory

1:00 PM Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University, LA, USA): Pleasant Sounds for Unpleasant Ends: Ngaio Marsh's "Killer" Names

1:30 PM Brandon Simonson, (Boston University, Boston, MA, USA): Vocabulary of Liberation in Aramaic Personal Names

2:00 PM Alison Dundes Renteln (University of Southern California, Altadena, CA, USA): Name Change as Symbolic Reparation

*2:30 PM Break*

3:00 PM Cleveland Evans (Bellevue University): Reflections on the History of Name of the Year

*3:30 PM Names of the Year Selection, chaired by Deb Walker*

**CHAIR: Dorothy Dodge Robbins (Louisiana Tech University)**

4:30 PM Made Sri Satyawati (Udayana University, Bali, Indonesia): Naming System in Balinese: A Lexico-Cultural Approach

5:00 PM Jennifer Meei Yau Wei, Soochow University (Taipei, Taiwan): Naming candidates as preemptive discursive practice: Cases from 2016 and 2020 Taiwan presidential races

## Schedule for Business Meeting & Awards

- I. Call to order
- II. Announcements
- III. Officers' Reports
  - a. President's Report
  - b. Vice President's Report
  - c. Secretary's Report
  - d. Treasurer's Report
  - e. Editor-in-Chief's Report
  - f. Information Officer's Report
  - g. Membership Officer's Report
  - h. Members At Large
  - i. Name of the Year Coordinator
  - j. Allied Conference Coordinator's Report
  - k. Book Editor's Report
  - l. SIG Reports
- IV. Committee Reports
  - a. Best Article of the Year
  - b. Emerging Scholar Award
  - c. Nominating Committee
- V. Recognition of Outgoing Officers
- VI. Officer Elections
  - a. Vote on Slate of Officers
- VII. Welcoming New Officers
- VIII. New Business
  - a. Outstanding Service Award
  - b. Relationship with University of Pittsburgh
  - c. New tier of membership
- IX. Miscellaneous
  - a. Next year's meeting: LSA meeting in Washington DC in January 6-9, 2022

## Abstracts & Biographies of Conference Presenters

**Gerrit Bloothoof** (Utrecht Institute of Linguistics, Utrecht University, The Netherlands)

*Given name popularity in The Netherlands since 1790*

The popularity of given names has changed from slow movement in the past to hypes in the current era of fashion. Its study ideally requires data over centuries. In the Netherlands, we already had access to the given names and birth dates of the current population from the digital vital registration. This allowed us to present and study given names popularity since 1880 with a sample size ranging from 30% to almost complete data from 1930 onwards.

The Civil Registration started in the Netherlands in 1811, and many volunteers have now worked for more than 25 years on digitization of key information from the certificates of birth, marriage and death. The marriage certificates are now almost completely available from 1811 until 1930. We have used the given names of bride and groom in these certificates as a fair population sample that reaches back until 1790, as most people marry at an age over 20. The data were cleaned for multiple marriages on the basis of the full name and year and place of birth. While the sample is limited to those who married, with over 30% child mortality during the 19<sup>th</sup> century it is excellent with over 50% of the total population. This was confirmed by the continuity of the data in 1880, where the historical and modern data meet.

The availability of given name popularity over the period 1790 – 2017 is unprecedented. Popularity features will be demonstrated with emphasis on the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and their continuation until today.

### Biography:

GERRIT BLOOTHOOF has been a faculty member at the Institute of Linguistics of Utrecht University since 1982 and has a special interest in the socio-cultural background of naming of children and diffusion of fashion. He founded the online corpus of given names in the Netherlands.

**Lindsey Chen** (National Taiwan Normal University, Taipei City, Taiwan)

*Naming Patterns of Pet Boarding Businesses*

The pet industry is made up of products and services that help keep pets alive, happy and healthy. These include food, toys, training, boarding and veterinary services. According to the American Pet Products Association, 67% of US households owned at least one pet in 2019 (APPA 2019). Pet owners care for and pamper their pets like their own children, often referring them as “fur children” or “fur babies” and to themselves as the pet’s “mom” or “dad.” Previous onomastics studies have examined pet naming practices in the US (Abel 2007, Abel & Kruger 2007, Brandes 2012) and naming patterns of pets in a Chinese-speaking society (Chen 2017). This study contributes to research on pet onomastics by exploring the English names of pet boarding businesses (PBB). In particular, the naming patterns and practices of 173 PBB (for dogs and cats) in Los Angeles County were examined. The linguistic strategies and processes uncovered are as varied as the clientele breeds, including blending (*DogVacay*), metonymy (*We Love Paws Pet Boarding*), onomatopoeia (*Meowtel*), punctuation (*WeHo Cats!*), imperative (*Sit & Stay Pet Resort & Spa*), phonetic substitution (*Sitter4Paws*) and foreign borrowing (*Chow Bella*). Moreover, the emotive association of words evoked is often conveyed through the conceptual or connotative content of particular lexical choices. The findings on the collective PBB names reflect a contemporary attitude towards our fur children and point to an increasing trend towards the humanization and premiumization of pet care in today’s society.

### Biography:

LINDSEY N. H. CHEN is a faculty member at the National Taiwan Normal University. Her onomastic interests include given English names and pet names.

**Danielle E. Cyr** (York University, Toronto, ON, Canada)

*Algonquian Place Names in Canada as ancient narratives about migration roads*

This paper presents the results of a close and detailed study of Algonquian place names in Canada, from Alberta to Newfoundland-Labrador. The research is based on a corpus of hundreds of thousands of place names available in Canadian gazetteers and other repertoires produced by Algonquian speakers themselves. The methodology is inspired by the structure and multimillenary practice of place naming among the various Algonquian nations, which differs highly from the European practice and looks more like the Chinese and Mongolian ones. The results highlight how these place names are indicative of early migration roads into the newly deglaciated territories of what is now Canada. They also represent the lexical and sometime grammatical elements of ancient narratives told by the first explorers on their return voyage to their departure point. In this aspect, and beyond onomastics, the study of Algonquian place names also belong to historical linguistics, history, human geography, landscape studies, archaeology and native studies.

Biography:

DANIELLE E. CYR is a Senior Scholar at York University (Canada). She holds a Ph.D in linguistics with a focus on Algonquian grammar and morphology in the frame of language typology. She has then concentrated her research on Mi'gmaq lexicology and place names before broadening her study to Canada Algonquian place names.

**Christine De Vinne** (Ursuline College, Cleveland, OH, USA)

*Renaming Cleveland Baseball: A Case Study*

A hard-scrabble rustbelt city on the Lake Erie shoreline, Cleveland, Ohio, passionately defends its baseball team, which has not won a national championship since 1948. One of eight charter members of the American League, the team claims over 100 years of history and, officially or unofficially, at least four names: the Bluebirds/Blues, the Broncos, the Naps (after team captain Napoleon “Nap” Lajoie), and, since 1914, the Indians.

That name, chosen via a contest sponsored by the local newspaper, traces its history to the city’s earlier baseball club, the Spiders, nicknamed the “Indians” when Louis Sockalexis, a Penobscot, starred in the late 1890s. Not only did the name persist for more than a century, but its offensive “Chief Wahoo” mascot, which originated in the 1940s, was removed only in 2019.

After years of urging by Native Americans, social scientists, and others, on 3 July 2020, the team formally announced that it will review the name “Indians”; a long-needed change appears inevitable. In real time, from July 2020 until January 2021, this paper will track the expected renaming, an investigation supported not only by national coverage but also by smaller news outlets, private sources, and personal interviews locally available. Founded on onomastic and cultural appropriation studies, the results will explore both social theory behind the name change (tenacity of the previous name, cultural contexts especially the Black Lives Matter movement, public input) as well as processes for rebranding (determination of a new name, MLB expectations, design costs, fan reaction).

Biography:

A 20-year member and past president of ANS, CHRISTINE DE VINNE studies names in their literary and cultural contexts. As book review editor and member of the Editorial Board for *Names: A Journal of Onomastics*, she invites anyone who would like to contribute book reviews to contact her at [cdevinne@ursuline.edu](mailto:cdevinne@ursuline.edu).

**Philip T. Duncan** (University of Kansas, KS, USA)

**Henry B. Zenk** (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, OR, USA)

*Some long overdue linguistic detective work: The origin of the name Willamette*

When Lewis A. McArthur first published his authoritative *Oregon Geographic Names* in 1928, he noted two longstanding quandaries about the name *Willamette*. First, that “controversy over the spelling of the name has continued seventy years,” and, second, that “[t]he meaning of the word is not known, although there are many theories about the matter” (McArthur 1928: 388). Fast-forward 92 years later, and the English spelling is settled. However, the actual origin of the name *Willamette* and its meaning remain uncertain. Etymological proposals include “a number of unsubstantiated explanations” (Zenk 2008: 26) that are patently cases of folk etymology, as well as more plausible ones that appeal to one of two local Indigenous languages—Kiksht (Upper Chinook) and Ichishkiin (Northwest Sahaptin)—as the source.

This paper brings new analyses to bear on the status of *Willamette*’s origins by evaluating potential lexical and morphological sources from Kiksht and Ichishkiin in light of historical records. Given the amount of documentary evidence, it is possible to produce plausible verisimilitudes of different historically recorded pronunciations of *Willamette* drawing from these languages. We apply linguistic methods, first, to the evaluation of historically-recorded spellings of the name (e.g., *Wallamat*, *Wolamat*, *Wolamut*, *Willa(u)mette*); then, to identification of plausible word forms and morphological derivations in Kiksht and Ichishkiin that might have ultimately motivated the various English spellings. We argue that the weight of evidence supports an ultimate Kiksht etymology of the name *Willamette*.

#### Biography:

PHILIP T. DUNCAN is an Assistant Teaching Professor in Linguistics and affiliate faculty in the Indigenous Studies Program at the University of Kansas. His research focuses on syntax and its interfaces with semantics and morphology, working with Indigenous languages of the Americas (Me’phaa, Kaqchikel, Kiksht) and West Africa (Ibibio, Ikpana).

HENRY ZENK is an Oregon anthropologist. Since 1998 he has been working as a linguistic consultant with the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde, Oregon, for whom he compiled and edited *Chinuk Wawa as Our Elders Teach Us to Speak It* (2012), a new dictionary of the Chinuk Wawa language.

#### **Russel Fielding** (Coastal Carolina University, Conway, SC, USA)

*“A change of name during sickness”*: surveying the widespread practice of renaming in response to physical illness

This paper synthesizes and summarizes a selection of literature—largely anthropological and ethnographic, published between the early 18th and early 21st centuries—that describes the practice of renaming a person who is physically ill in order to effect their recovery. In none of these publications is this particular practice central; rather, it is always mentioned alongside myriad other cultural and naming practices. While no claim is made as to the exhaustive nature of the literature review, this analysis of dozens of cases reveals patterns and similarities related to the reasoning behind such a practice and the special relationship between personal names and physical health in a wide variety of world cultures.

#### Biography:

RUSSEL FIELDING is a geographer and assistant professor in the HTC Honors College at Coastal Carolina University. His scholarly interests primarily center on human-environment interactions but he maintains a strong interest in linguistics and onomastics.

**Gabriel Frazer-McKnee** (Faculty of Medicine, Laval University, Québec, Canada)

**Patrick J. Duffley** (Department of Language, Linguistics and Translation, Laval University, Québec, Canada)

*What type of cognitive mechanism is responsible for the expressed meanings of individual-denoting names in degree adverb constructions? Conclusions from a corpus-driven investigation of the expressed meanings of “very Kurt Cobain”*

N(P)s (including proper names) marginally occur in adverbial degree constructions in English (e.g. *She dresses very New York*). Broadly speaking, existing studies have suggested one of two cognitive mechanisms to explain these constructions’ semantics-pragmatics. In Construction Grammar, it has been proposed that the N(P) is coerced into a gradable property associated with the nominal referent (González García, 2014). By contrast, formal semanticists argue that these constructions invariably yield comparison statements via property quantification mechanisms (e.g. Bylinina, 2011; Sant, 2018). However, these theoretical claims rest on scant empirical evidence. Using *very Kurt Cobain* as a case study, we investigate the behaviour of these objects in 250+ web usage events. Our findings challenge existing suppositions regarding the construction’s semantics-pragmatics. Pace the claim that names in adverbial degree constructions are adjectival, not only does *Kurt Cobain* retain its category status in the construction as evidenced by the possibility of pronominal reference/substitution, it is exploited for its (non-gradable) encyclopaedic structures (another nominal characteristic; Langacker, 2008). Far from yielding a single type of expressed meaning (COMPARISON), *Kurt Cobain* is found to contribute towards several semantico-pragmatic outcomes, including: TYPICALITY, QUANTIFICATION, INCLINATION, and LOYALTY. Using multiple correspondence analysis, we show that clusters of linguistic usage-features predict the construction’s expressed meanings. Pace existing proposals, we conclude that the best way to account for these objects’ semantics-pragmatics is via an already-dismissed cognitive mechanism (cf. Audring & Booij, 2016) : an enrichment-/strengthening-type mechanism whereby appropriate pragmatic material is added in situ to the overall message (e.g. Carston, 2002; Jackendoff, 1997).

#### Biographies:

GABRIEL FRAZER-MCKNEE has investigated the semantics and pragmatics of proper names that participate in adverb-proper-name degree constructions in his corpus-based M.A. thesis (Honour Roll 2020). He is currently conducting doctoral work into factors that may moderate lexical access ability in the ageing brain using behavioural and neuroimaging data. PATRICK J. DUFFLEY has published monographs on the infinitive (Longman), gerund-participle (Peter Lang) and control (Benjamins), as well as an introduction to semantics (OUP). His work is inspired by cognitive grammar and Guillaumian theory, aiming to develop an approach to grammar predicated on the non-autonomy of syntax from semantics.

**Clare Green** (School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, UK)

*A name in each language: creative strategies to naming children in multilingual families*

When multilingual parents choose their children’s names, they must decide whether/how to represent their various languages, on top of all the other factors that go into the choice. One strategy is to give the child multiple names to be used by speakers of the different languages: for example, a Chinese name for interactions in Chinese, and an English name for interactions in English.

This paper explores several case studies of families who chose names like this.

It includes:

- parents’ reasons for using this strategy, linguistic or otherwise
- the relationship between the different names, for example whether they share a semantic meaning, and whether they are both officially registered, or one is an informal nickname
- how this has played out practically: who uses each name? How does the child feel about having multiple names?
- whether parents used the same pattern for siblings

The findings cast light on families’ attitudes to their languages, families and heritages. Names are often bestowed as a cultural link that reaches forward and back across generations: they are intended to connect a child to their heritage, and also to help relatives to bond with the children. In practice, this doesn’t always work as planned: for example, sometimes one name ends up being used by speakers of both languages, while the other falls out of use.

This paper is based on qualitative interviews undertaken for an MA dissertation.

### Biography:

CLARE GREEN recently completed an MA in Language Documentation and Description. Her dissertation explored the relationship between children's names and family language policy in multilingual families, and she hopes to pursue this research further. Clare writes regularly for the baby name website Nameberry.com.

**Andrew Harvey** (Leiden University, the Netherlands)

**Chripina Alphonce** (University of Dodoma, Tanzania)

*Names and naming in Gorwaa and Iraqw: a typological Tanzanian perspective*

The South Cushitic languages Gorwaa (ISO639-3: gow) and Iraqw (ISO639-3: irk) - both spoken in Tanzania by approximately 130,000 and 500,000 people, respectively – are among the small number of Cushitic languages spoken in the country, setting themselves apart by their phonology, grammar, as well as the wider cultures of their speaker communities. Linguists working from both outsider (Harvey 2019) and insider (Alphonce 2020) perspectives have argued that Gorwaa and Iraqw naming traditions are important conduits of local history, and are under considerable pressure from Christian, Muslim, and Swahili naming conventions. While both of the above works attempt an internal typology of Gorwaa and Iraqw names and naming, no attempt has been made to place them within the larger context of Tanzanian names and naming systems. This talk will begin with a detailed discussion of names and naming in Gorwaa and Iraqw, distinguishing several independent mechanisms within the larger whole, including circumstantial, patronymic, and secret naming. Then, drawing on a wealth of newly-available analyses of names and naming in other Tanzanian languages, the Gorwaa and Iraqw systems will be compared and contrasted with those present in Bantu-, Nilotic-, and Hadza-speaking communities. Analysis will be supported with rich audiovisual recordings (Harvey 2017), as well as accounts of lived experience throughout.

### Biography:

ANDREW HARVEY is a research fellow at the Leiden University Centre for Linguistics. The title of his current funded research is "Gorwaa, Hadza, and Ihanzu: Grammatical inquiries in the Tanzanian Rift Valley Area". His interests include the languages of the Tanzanian rift, their documentation and description, their formal morphosyntax, and the histories and cultures of their speaker communities, especially as evinced through linguistic arts and language contact.

CHRISPINA ALPHONCE is a lecturer in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature at the University of Dodoma. A main focus of her work has been the documentation, description, and analysis of the South Cushitic languages of Tanzania, including Alagwa, Burunge, Gorwaa, and her native language, Iraqw.

**Anna Isakova** (Tyumen Industrial University, Russia)

*Hybrid names of cafes and restaurants in the communicative space of the city*

The paper is devoted to the names of cafes and restaurants in Tyumen (Russia) and Seattle (USA). Card index of the names of public catering establishments in Tyumen (1,853 lexical units) and Seattle (3,035 lexical units) was compiled according to the data of the Consumer Department and the information at site *Tripadvisor* and *Google Maps*. The names of cafes and restaurants in Tyumen represent a significant number of one-component structure (*Prokofiev, China, etc.*). On the contrary, the names of cafes and restaurants in Seattle are dominated by syntactic constructions (Seattle - *Stanford's Restaurant and Bar, A Pizza Mart Bar & Grill*). I have considered the hybrid names of cafes and restaurants based on my card index. 556 (30%) hybrid names were identified in Tyumen - *EshFresh, MUKINET, etc.*; 696 (20%) in Seattle - *7-Eleven, Craft Bar + Kitchen, etc.* After analysis, six general types of hybrid names were identified (fusion, apostrophization, combinations of letters and numbers, combinations of letters and symbols, combinations of lowercase and uppercase letters, names with a foreign component), which are represented in different proportions in each city. It was identified the actualization groups in each city (Proper name, Geographical subjects, Flora and Fauna, Gastronomic names, Literature and Cinema, Art and Culture, Buildings and Structures, Household items, Phraseological units and Stable phrases, Colors and Numbers). It was investigated the morphological and lexical-semantic methods of word formation of the names of public

catering establishments. Cases of the transition from anthroponym, toponym, common noun to ergonym have been identified.

Biography:

ANNA ISAKOVA is a postgraduate student at the English Department of the University of Tyumen (Russia). Her research field includes commercial ergonyms, language of the city, problems of Semantics and Pragmatics of proper names. Her dissertation is devoted to the study of hybrid names of cafes and restaurants in the city.

**Jack Keilo** (Independent Researcher)

*The different names of the Levantine Christian community*

Today Levantine Christians mostly identify as “Greek Orthodox” in English, while keeping it as *Rûm ortodoks* in Arabic, that is, “Roman Orthodox.” Throughout history this community was known by many names, I will enumerate them and propose a typology.

The oldest continuous name of this community is *Rûm*, “Roman.” This Arabic/Syriac name stems from the Greek Ῥωμαῖοι, meaning Roman citizens, denoting those who profess the faith of the Roman emperors. After the Arab conquest both Muslims and Christians used it to refer to those Christians keeping the faith communion with Roman emperors in Constantinople. A literature review shows that the community itself used it, and before the 19<sup>th</sup> Century it was rare to use other names as self-identifications. The second most used endonym is *Melkite*, that is “royalist”, here referring to Roman emperors. It began as a derogatory term by non-Chalcedonian Christians but was later adopted by the *Rûm* themselves.

*Greek Orthodox* is most common English translation, yet it began as a misnomer as it mistakes a political community (the Romans) for an ethnonym (Greeks), mostly out of Western influence. Other names include *Antiochian Orthodox*, *Byzantine*, *Arab Orthodox*, and *Syrian Orthodox*. Among these names the only “real” endonym is *Rûm*; the others began as pejorative terms (*Melkites*), as exonyms (*Greeks*, *Byzantines*), or recently, as names with political ends (*Arab Orthodox*, *Antiochian Orthodox*, *Syrian Orthodox*)

*Rûm* itself began as a political designation: will another recent political name replace it?

Biography:

JACK KEILO is Doctor in geography and planning and cartographer. His research focuses on political power and toponyms, political power and nature, digital humanities and toponyms, power relations on and by maps, minority toponyms in the Middle East, toponymic and “nature” traces of migrations.

**Nazmun Khatun** (Jahangirnagar University, Bangladesh)

*Dispel the Confusion: The name of Karatoya River remained the same after a long journey*

River names establish a historical fact, owing to their significant age, wide linguistic extends and part in society. They can bear witness to human thought, exercises, and conditions. The name of Karatoya River is associated with many districts of North part of Bangladesh. This research aims to dispel the confusion about the name of the Karatoya River within different districts of Bangladesh where it flows through. In this research Remote Sensing and GIS- based tools and techniques have been applied which led to explaining the name. Secondary data were collected from historical and contemporary maps and study reports. Map of James Rennell in 1776 was the basis of an investigation of the Karatoya River course and the Satellite Image was the source to build up the connection between past and present courses. Maps were reproduced from these images with necessary shapefiles in ArcGIS. Karatoya River has two different courses in the territory of Bangladesh: Karatoya as a tributary and a distributary of the Tista River. Both courses changed after the Tista avulsion in 1787. As a tributary Karatoya started its journey from the marshland of north Shiliguri in India and as a distributary from the present Buri Tista at Domar of Nilphamari district in Bangladesh. The research clarified the exact present course of Karatoya River in the Northern Part of Bangladesh. To take a selective step for the development or reclaim the Karatoya River it is very necessary to eliminate the existing confusion about the name of Karatoya.

### Biographies:

NAZMUN KHATUN is very lively person that such happy manners are not commonly seen! She likes to read and to stay with nature that's why she chose Geography in her higher studies also. Honest and devoted to work, this person is working tirelessly to gift the world with something useful.

### **Jong-mi Kim** (Kangwon National University, South Korea)

*Phono-onomastics of brand names: What makes brand names sound and look good?*

This paper discusses brand names that look and sound good for cross-linguistic expansion to and from sound-based letters of the English alphabet, phono-semantic Korean syllabaries, and meaning-based Chinese characters. The brand name must relate to a positive brand image, which inevitably involves orthographic and phonetic adaptation between the original and target languages as well as symbolic and phonetic uniqueness.

Some recent brand names that have recently changed include the *Grand Ambassador Hotel*, which used to be *Keumsuchang*, meaning “Grand Ambassador,” and *GS Retail*, previously *Geumseong*, meaning “Gold Star.” The phonological adaptations from Korean to English names are insertion of a default vowel [eu] or [i] in a consonant cluster or after an unpermissible coda as in *Grand* [geuraendeu] and *GS* [gieseu]. These name changes from Korean to English words position a brand name as global, rather than local; they also add an exotic feeling that makes the new names unique while also having familiar meanings because they use simple English words or letters.

The American Coca-Cola company was initially rendered by a merchant as *kē kē kěn là* in Chinese, meaning “bite the wax tadpole,” and was changed by the company to *kě kǒu kě lè*, “happiness in the mouth,” involving vowel and tone changes. In addition, the name change to Chinese must deal with meaning adaptation because the Chinese orthography requires semantic entailment. These cases exemplify the phonological adaptation of naming in the process of changing the brand positioning from local to international, which requires multi-languages.

### Biography:

JONG-MI KIM is a professor of phonology at the department of English Language and Literature at the Kangwon National University, Republic of Korea. She received her Ph.D. degree in Linguistics at the University of Southern California. Her research interests are phonetic, phonological, and morphological aspects of naming and non-native speech.

### **Phung Thi Thanh Lam** (Vietnam National University, Institute of Vietnamese Studies and Development Science)

*Street names in the Vietnam Innovation Context: Politics of Decommemoration, Politics of Toponymic Continuity, or Politics of Building New Future?*

In urban areas, street names are manners to address dwellers and visitors to where they want to go. However, hidden behind the process of naming streets, street names embedded in the process of politics of remembering and forgetting when a new political regime replaces the previous one or the commemorative streets rooted from national problems, such as racism, ethnics. This process is a common issue in many cities all over the world that has been analyzed by scholars for several previous decades. Recently, Duncan Light and Craig Young (2017) have offered the term of politics of toponymic continuity since the authors found the unchanged of street names after post-communist in some Eastern European cities that have had reasons from administrative reasons but not from political perspectives.

Hanoi, the capital city of Vietnam, has had a long process of renaming streets, from colonialism to post-colonialism, and now being in innovation context that the process of urbanization spreads rapidly. In this paper, based on archival documents of Hanoi's City Hall, I will explore the process of renaming streets in Hanoi, Vietnam to answer the critical questions: 1. How do the motivations of naming streets to change in Hanoi City in the innovation context? 2. When the war has gone far, which symbols will be selected by municipal authorities, and what is the voice of urban dwellers with street names given by top-down manner?

Biography:

Dr. PHUNG THI THANH Lam has been a senior researcher on Vietnamese Studies at VNU-IVIDES. She obtained a degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Vietnamese Studies at the VNU- Institute of Vietnamese Studies and Development Sciences in 2017. She has expanded her interest in onomastics and place names.

**Linda Mëniku** (University of Tirana, Albania)

*Street names in Tirana*

The purpose of this paper is the analysis of “socio-spatial transformation processes” in the capital of Albania, Tirana. Tirana, the capital of Albania has transformed itself from the capital of an isolated communist country, to a metropolitan city, where the past and the present are intertwined. The radical political, social, economic, and cultural changes that transformed Albania in general, and especially the capital of Albania, as the symbol of change, have also transformed the urban space. This transformation of the urban space is reflected also in the street names.

Observing the names of the streets of Tirana will support the general idea of Tirana as a vibrant city that can serve through the names of the streets and places as “a historical, art and cultural guide of Albania” to Albanians and foreigners. Tirana streets are commemorative, and have their writers, actors, painters, musicians, heroes, etc.

Tirana streets are commemorative of the historical events in Albania, Tirana streets are commemorative of the most well-known world-wide personalities, Tirana streets bring together Albanians and foreigners, the history of Albania, and the history of the world. In a small country, miles away from USA, and thousands of kilometers from Europe, are brought together American Presidents, German Prime ministers, and French writers. Their names, their statues are part of the everyday life of Tirana people, as symbols of a dream come true, of a European Albania. The neighborhoods and social groups may or may not identify with the person or event being memorialized, but they live with their presence every day.

Biography:

LINDA MËNIKU is Professor of Linguistics at the Department of Linguistics and Journalism of the University of Tirana, Albania. Her main interests are discourse analysis, text linguistics, Albanian as a foreign language, and media discourse. Linda has been teaching Albanian courses at Arizona State University, CLI, since 2003. She is the author of “The Gheg Reader,” published by Dunwoody Press, “Discovering Albanian,” published by Winsconsin University Press and “Colloquial Albanian,” published by Routledge.

**Eduardo Navarro** (São Paulo University, Brazil)

*Place names with the Tupi preposition –pe in Brazilian territory*

A feature of Brazilian place names of tupi origin has never been properly analyzed, such as those ones including tupi posposition –*pe*, meaning *in, to* (for example, SERGIPE, IGUAPE, ITAÍPE, JACUIPE etc.) Sometimes, that tupi posposition is realized by –*be*, in Portuguese: CAPIBARIBE, PERUÍBE, CAMARAGIBE etc.

Antônio Lemos Barbosa (1956), an important scholar of the XXth century, was the first to draw attention to the existence of such place names, ascribing the formation of that linguistic fact to former colonizers and not to ancient Tupi Indians living on Brazil seashore.

Our purpose here was to test that opinion. Through the analysis of XVI and XVII centuries texts and by comparisons with other indigenous languages, it was possible to verify the origin in Old Tupi of that phenomenon. Those place names are some of the oldest found in Brazil’s territory.

Biography:

EDUARDO DE ALMEIDA NAVARRO is Full Professor at the Department of Classical and Vernacular Languages (DLCV) of the São Paulo University (USP), São Paulo, Brazil. His field of expertise are historical linguistics, Brazilian indigenous languages, Brazilian colonial literature.

**Dennis Noson** (Independent Scholar)

*Extravagant Naming: A Map of Concord Places and Thoreau's "Kalendar" Project*

Thoreau is well-known for investing a lifetime acquiring his deep and intimate knowledge of the natural world surrounding his home town, the village of Concord. In going about his "business" Thoreau named an astonishing 3,203 places. An earlier presentation at the ANS Portland conference (2012) revealed some onomastic characteristics of Thoreau's place names. Since then, a full set have been extracted to create a Concord Gazetteer, probably the largest set of place names employed by any American writer.

Thoreau sounded bottoms of rivers, named their bends and holes, and presented his results in multiple, long data columns in the journal. He drew up dozens of charts on large sheets of paper—spreadsheets we call them nowadays—to display all of his seasonal data by month and year, part of his "Kalendar" project. But what he did not do is create a map of place names. Only about 10% of these places have been positioned on subsequently published maps, those that accompanying his essays and the 4,000 pages of the journal (transcribed in 1906).

Had he drawn up a map at the end of his life, he would have anticipated Robert Louis Stevenson, whose publisher lost his hand-drawn map of Treasure Island. Stevenson reconstructed it by reading his own novel. Using a similar imaginative procedure—applying spatial contexts of adjacent, mapped locales from the walking or boating sequence of places in his journal's narratives—a reconstruction process to recover Thoreau's "lost" map of Concord is possible and will be presented.

Biography:

DENNIS NOSON is a member of the Thoreau Society Board of Directors and an independent scholar in Thoreau studies, specializing Thoreau's Concord surveying, place naming, and Thoreau's use of sounds in portraying the natural world. He has a PhD from Kobe University (Japan) and lives in Seattle, surrounded by saltwater inlets and mountains beyond mountains.

**Idowu Odebode** (Department of English, Redeemer's University, Ede, Osun State, Nigeria)

*Hair Moniker: A pragma-semiotic study of women hairstyles among the Yoruba Africans*

Hair plays significant roles in the culture of the Yoruba, a group of people situated in the western part of Nigeria, West Africa. The ethnic group believes that the human head, as a god, must be honored and decorated with different hairstyles. Thus, each hairstyle is given a unique name with certain illocutionary undertone. It may serve as a means of social identification, differentiation, commendation, condemnation, correction and perpetuation of historical occasions, among others. This study considers ten names of selected Yoruba women hairstyles with a view to unraveling their meanings and pragmatic imports via speech act and socio-semiotic theories.

Biography:

IDOWU ODEBODE is an Associate Professor of English in Redeemer's University. He bagged his PhD from the University of Ibadan. He was the first recipient of the American Name Society's Emerging Scholar Award and the founding president, Society for the Study of Names in Nigeria.

**Ayokunmi Ojebode** (Ajayi Crowther University, Nigeria)

*Africanising Literary Nomina Propria in African Literature: Onomastic Semiosis as a Critical Theory*

Literary onomastics as a fusion of literature and the naming science (linguistics), transcends disciplines and cultural borders, however, no standard theory has yet been formulated that meets the multifaceted

significance of names in African literature. Attempts by pioneering and contemporary critics of Literary onomastics, like W.F.H Nicolaisen, Leonard Ashley, Grace Alvarez-Altman, Richard Coates, Grant W. Smith, Martyna Gibka, among others, have investigated its concept and functionality, highlighting the consequence of proper names in European texts, but to the exclusion of Africa. Gibka's (2019) recent study, as extensive as it is, does not sufficiently foreground the overlap between context and condition engendering names in African literature, particularly in relation to African politics and economic pressures underpinned to eclectic theories. Izevbaye (1981) opines that names in African literature are offshoots of socio-cultural and literary contexts which are indexical of the naming tradition in reality. Given the polysemic nature of names in Africa, Onomastic Semiosis was applied to some selected African literature, especially by Femi Osofisan, Wole Soyinka and Ola Rotimi within a contextual framework. The theory connects names to economic and political processes in the Nigerian society, its cultures and literature complemented by concepts drawn from Feminism, Marxism and aspects of Halliday's Social Semiotics. Beyond ornaments, names are artistic tools deployed for characterisation, demystification and social criticism of the postcolonial condition of Nigeria.

#### Biography:

DR. AYOKUNMI OJEBODE is a lecturer in the Department of English, Ajayi Crowther University and he has a deep interest in African Literature and Literary Onomastics. He has a Bachelor's degree in English and Literary Studies from Ajayi Crowther University, Nigeria, Master's degree and doctoral degree in African literature from Redeemer's University in 2016 and 2019 respectively.

**Alison Dundes Renteln** (University of South California, Altadena, CA, USA)

#### *Name Change as Symbolic Reparation*

Toponyms matter for politics in significant ways that deserve greater attention. Increasingly individuals and groups demand that names associated with historic injustices be removed. A social movement to remove tainted monikers is gaining momentum worldwide as part of transitional justice. Sometimes this involves renaming a highway or street after an admired leader. In this paper, I use the extended case method to analyze several high-profile controversies in light of existing scholarship on symbolic politics, transitional justice, and affective communities to offer an interpretation of their larger significance. Inspired by cultural geographers who have investigated cartographic changes reflecting societal changes, I argue that political scientists should focus on the dynamics of these important debates. I consider whether theories of symbolic reparations, affective communities, and "spatialization" of collective memory fully explain the trend toward renaming and backlash against this widespread political phenomenon.

#### Biography:

ALISON DUNDES RENTELN is Professor of Political Science, Anthropology, Law, and Public Policy at USC. She has a B.A. (History and Literature, Harvard), Ph.D. (Jurisprudence and Social Policy, Berkeley) and J.D. (USC). Her publications focus on international human rights. Renteln collaborated with the UN, lectured on comparative legal ethics at ABA-sponsored conferences in Asia, and served on civil rights commissions.

**Marie A. Rieger** (University of Bologna, Italy)

#### *Names as Indicators of Cultural Heritage*

The National Trust for Historic Preservation defines heritage tourism "as traveling to experience the places, artifacts, and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present"<sup>1</sup>. A powerful means of promoting heritage tourism is the inclusion of natural and cultural sites in UNESCO's World Heritage List. A major shortcoming of the nomination process is, however, that a heritage "ideally should carry only one interpretation, image, or story. [...] This logic implies that alternative stories or interpretations are silenced"<sup>2</sup>. As shown by Jan Lindström in his book *Muted Memories*, the Tanzanian *Central Ivory and Slave Route* project—since 2006 on Tanzania's Tentative List<sup>3</sup>—is a prime example where the focus on the slave trade fades out the endemic development of the caravan trade and routes denying, in particular, African agency. With this in mind, the talk aims to assess what "stories and

people” are remembered through names of streets, buildings, and enterprises that are encountered travelling along the central caravan route from Lake Tanganyika to the Indian Ocean. The names analysed were collected from relevant websites, guide books and, in 2019, during on-site visits to three of the six centres identified by the *Central Ivory and Slave Route* project, namely Ujiji, Tabora (Kazeh/Kwihara), and Bagamoyo.

Biography:

MARIE A. RIEGER started her career at the Goethe-Institut in Genoa (Italy). Since 2002 she has taught at the Faculty of Modern Languages of the University of Bologna, and since 2005 she has been an Associate Professor of German linguistics. Her current research interests focus on onomastics and (post)colonial linguistics.

**Dorothy Dodge Robbins** (Louisiana Tech University, LA, USA)

*Pleasant Sounds for Unpleasant Ends: Ngaio Marsh’s “Killer” Names*

The oft-mispronounced name of mystery writer Ngaio Marsh is, when correctly pronounced, pleasant-sounding, a quality with which she imbues the names of her most guilty characters. What is Marsh’s logic behind rewarding murderers, albeit fictional murderers, with attractive names? The New Zealand writer explained, “I always make a point of keeping the most pleasant-sounding name for the murderer. As he or she is bound to come to an unpleasant end, it seems the least the author can do.” This study examines the names of murderers who appear in Marsh’s novels to determine if the names are, indeed, “pleasant-sounding” (as based on linguistic indicators). Further, this study examines the names of the murderers’ victims to determine if there is a reverse corollary: a preponderance of victims’ names that are unpleasant-sounding. Is the author’s claim that she reserves the “most pleasant-sounding name” for the murderer substantiated in each of her novels? Can this literary critic possibly detect a single character’s name that is more “pleasant-sounding” than the murderer’s name in even one of Marsh’s novels? Despite Marsh’s avowal that bestowing attractive names is the “least the author can do” for her killers who face “unpleasant ends,” does the author have an ulterior motive? Might not “pleasant-sounding names” for murderous characters serve as a diversionary tactic? For various psychological reasons, sleuthing readers might not suspect characters who bear “pleasant-sounding” names to be capable of crime, let alone murder. More problematic, in terms of the genre, is the reverse. If the murderer has the most “pleasant-sounding” name in every novel, as Marsh has claimed, does this name inadvertently reveal the identity of the killer? Simply stated, through her naming strategy, does Ngaio Marsh provide her readers too blatant a clue to whodunit?

Biography:

DOROTHY DODGE ROBBINS is Charlotte Lewis Endowed Professor of English at Louisiana Tech University, where she teaches courses in British Literature, including detective fiction, onomastics, and technical writing. She coordinates the graduate program in English and nurtures the campus’s Shakespeare Garden. Dorothy researches literary names and names in literature.

**Yliana Rodríguez** (Leiden University, The Netherlands & Universidad de la República, Uruguay)

*Rioplatense Spanish gaucho toponymy in the Falkland Islands*

Toponymy is a very useful historical and historical-linguistic tool, given that place names are generated by speakers in response to their environment; place names are more than just inert linguistic elements, they are the end product of decades, centuries, and in some cases even millennia of development, they are constantly evolving, reflecting our changing relationship and perceptions of a constantly changing world (Taylor, 2016). This paper looks into Spanish gaucho toponymy in the Falkland Islands. One of the peculiarities of the toponymy of the Falklands is its multilingual character: French, English and Spanish names coexist throughout the archipelago (e.g.: Chartres, Cape Dolphin and Rincon Verde) serving as a reminder of the busy history of the Islands. However, unlike the English, French, and Spanish place names given by sailors (which mainly refer to Islands, rocks, bays, coves, capes, etc.), Spanish names after 1833 also identify locations of the inland, reflecting the new practical need for orientation, delimitation and land management for livestock practice purposes. These place names were the result of the gaucho presence, since they were

the main workforce when it came to the cattle industry. Such place names have not received exclusive attention yet. Until now they have been only mentioned in gazetteers with reference to their Spanish origin. The value in studying place naming lies in that its process generally contributes to revealing historical relationships. Under this assumption I present and analyze gaucho place names considering their ties to the present by looking into Islanders attitudes towards them.

#### Biography:

YLIANA RODRÍGUEZ works at the Center for Foreign Languages of the Faculty of Humanities and Educational Sciences of Universidad de la República (UdelaR), Uruguay. She does research in Language Contact, and L2 Didactics in Higher Education. Her main current project is 'Language contact in the Falkland Islands' within her joint PhD between Leiden University and UdelaR.

**Made Sri Satyawati** (Udayana University, Indonesia)

**I Nyoman Kardana** (Warmadewa University, Denpasar, Bali)

*Naming System in Balinese: A Lexico-Cultural Approach*

The life of Balinese people is often associated with social and cultural situations. The life has affected the naming system of Balinese people in Bali. The study of naming systems in Balinese society is very interesting to study. The title system, naming system such as *wayan*, *made*, *nyoman*, *ketut*, and the name of prosperity in Balinese society have been examined by Bawa, 2004; Indrawan, 2012; and Soken, 2016). The results of their study discovered the degree in Balinese society based on caste, namely *Anak Agung*, *Ida Bagus*, *Putu*, *Made*, *Ngakan*, and *Desak*. Another study discovered the meaning of the naming system in the sudra caste, namely *wayan*, *made*, *nyoman*, and *ketut*. No one has examined why someone is named *Ida Ayu Made*. The name of *Ida Ayu Made* deals with the effect of the social situations that derived from the descendants of Brahmana and Sudra caste. With such a name, the social status in the community is still valued as a Brahmana, but in social status related to Balinese culture, it is regarded as a non original Brahmana. In addition, the naming of *Windi* to a Balinese people shows that Balinese people still refer to the God in this case is *Dewa Bayu* that means the God of wind, and the vowel *i* is a marker for female names. This study simply conveyed the naming system in Balinese society through a social, cultural and semiotic approach connected with the meaning of the lexicon (language). Data of this study was taken from the data corpus in the form of a list of names of Udayana University students who are Hindu and from Bali. The focus of this study are: How is the dynamics of the Balinese naming system (giving identity) from time to time?; Is there a change in the naming system in Balinese society?; and Can the Balinese identity be reflected in the naming system used?

#### Biographies:

MADE SRI SATYAWATI is a doctor of linguistics. She is a lecturer at Udayana University, Linguistics Doctoral Program in Denpasar, Bali. Her daily activity is teaching at Linguistics Doctoral Program, Linguistics Master Program, and the Indonesian Bachelor Program. Her field of study is Language Typology.

I NYOMAN KARDANA is a professor of linguistics. He is a lecturer at English Bachelor Program at Warmadewa University in Denpasar, Bali. His daily activity is teaching linguistics in the Linguistics Master Program and English Bachelor Program. His fields of study are descriptive linguistics (morphology, syntax, and semantics), and Ecolinguistics.

**Brandon Simonson** (Boston University, MA, USA)

*Vocabulary of Liberation in Aramaic Personal Names*

In the ancient Near East, personal names often conveyed a sense of personal piety endemic to the religious beliefs of the individual or family. Theophoric and non-theophoric elements combined to form verbal and nominal sentences, each boldly describing divine attributes or expressing actions of the deity. Paired together, these elements illuminate a rich theological landscape present in the lives of the common people, preserved in the historical record through everyday texts and legal documents. As the Aramaic language rose

to prominence on the world stage, the meaning of individual Aramaic personal names demonstrated the struggles common people faced in the midst of imperial hegemony. From these personal names emerges a distinct vocabulary of liberation, representing the deity as liberator of the oppressed.

Using exegetical methods from the academic field of Biblical Studies, including those developed in Elsa Tamez's *La Biblia de los oprimidos: La opresión en la teología bíblica* (1979) and Thomas Hanks's *Opresión, pobreza y liberación: Reflexiones bíblicas* (1982), this paper seeks to identify and outline the vocabulary of liberation that appears in Aramaic personal names from Syro-Mesopotamian texts, focusing on the meaning and function of these names in a time of Neo-Assyrian hegemony. In this quantitative and qualitative analysis of a single text corpus, common non-theophoric elements characteristic of liberation are categorized according to their frequency and the divine name with which they are paired. In the end, this study demonstrates how personal names can function as primary sources that speak to an individual desire for liberation.

#### Biography:

BRANDON SIMONSON, Ph.D., is an Instructor at Boston University, where he teaches ancient languages and history in the School of Theology. Currently, he is a Visiting Researcher at Université Toulouse – Jean Jaurès. Dr. Simonson studies Aramaic personal names from first millennium BCE Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the Levant.

#### **Anna Tsepikova** (Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University, Russia)

*Functions and Symbolism of Place Names in S. Townsend's Adrian Mole Diary Series*

The paper examines the symbolic and functional potential of place names in Sue Townsend's eight Adrian Mole Diaries (1982 – 2009). The place names in focus are real, semi-fictional and fictitious nominations, clustered around Adrian Mole, the main character and fictional author of the diaries. These toponyms are considered as devices of creating literary landscapes, their functions and semiotics being determined by the genre peculiarities of the series which combines the features of a diary chronicle, a modern family "saga", a regional novel, a bildungsroman, social and political satire. Thus, place names are analyzed as:

- 1) indicators of the setting and locational dynamics of the book series (a diary chronicle);
- 2) cohesive devices, structuring the plot of the books in a series (a family "saga");
- 3) the cultural background of the books, associated with a particular region (a regional novel series);
- 4) signs of the main character's emotional and intellectual development and his relations with other personages (a bildungsroman);
- 5) mockery at certain personal character traits, values, stereotypes, which reflect fossilized socio-cultural patterns and attitudes (social satire);
- 6) criticism of political events and celebrities as well as political attitudes of the British society (political satire).

The symbolic potential of place names in the fictional realm is considered with regard to their multifunctionality and ability to contribute to the author's message as an intertextual and extralinguistic sign of culturally specific social practices and attitudes.

#### Biography:

ANNA TSEPKOVA comes from Novosibirsk, Siberian region of Russia. She is Associate Professor of the English Language Department (Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University), holding a degree of the Candidate (PhD) in Philology. She is a member of ICOS and a vice-chair of the Siberian Association of Foreign Language Teachers.

#### **William (Bill) Turner** (Independent Scholar)

*A Critical Study of Names in MacKinlay Kantor's Andersonville*

Names are vital to our understanding and appreciation of MacKinlay Kantor's epic novel of the Civil War, *Andersonville*. A dozen or so historical names and many more fictitious ones establish the novel as both a work of fiction and an accurate history of the infamous prison. Commonplace names of prisoners, guards, and locals reflect family lines and naming practices of mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century America, creating sociological

realism. Some of the names hint at personal traits, helping to define character. Names of the enslaved reflect the naming rights of slaveholders in the novel and the practice of listing the enslaved with just one name. Stylistically, names indicate changes in point of view from first person to third person, or from voice to voice, helping to weave the narrative. Names in flashbacks and interior monologues evoke the past and add to the novel's structural and psychological complexity. Spoken in the dialogue or to oneself, names evoke responses from others and assist in character development. Nicknames and nonce names humorously and ironically describe the bearer and reflect on the conferrer of the name, helping to define relationships. Tom-Dick-and-Harry-type names denote the common man as one of thousands struggling to survive in prison, both widening and narrowing the scope of the novel. Names of cats, dogs, horses, and mules imply an ironic, humane regard for pets at home versus the inhumane treatment of prisoners at Andersonville. Throughout the novel the author draws our attention to the sound and significance of names, warranting a detailed study.

#### Biography:

WILLIAM (BILL) TURNER is a former assistant professor of English and a former librarian, and now a professional tour guide. He is a recipient of the ANS Rayburn Award for a best dissertation on names, *The Onomastic Art of Etherege* (1984). He is a lifelong learner, a teacher, and a scholar.

#### **Jennifer Meei Yau Wei** (Soochow University, Taipei, Taiwan)

*Naming candidates as preemptive discursive practice: cases from 2016 and 2020 Taiwan presidential races*

Giving names/nicknames is one of the impoliteness strategies for causing/taking offence (Culpeper, 1996, 2011:23; Haugh, 2015). In digital adversary political communication, netizens can use marked naming as part of the comments in their response to a competing candidate's posts. The naming helps register affective stance such as irony, sarcasm, and/or threats to defend/preempt a status quo over issues of concern during a race. It is coined by flouting Chinese culture of naming/addressing and the language norms for choosing the most auspicious character to bestow best wishes for the named candidate. It comprises both internal and external methods (cf. Morgan et al., 1979). These situated verbal aggressions are not only evaluative of group-based political opponents/policies, affective to in/out group identification but also evoking conflicting norms, thus strategic for relational work in the power struggle among competing political parties. Using netizens' comments on a competing candidate's FB wall from the 2016 and 2020 Taiwan presidential races, we have found that language-specific features such as homophones and puns are often used to replace a character in the candidate's name for the desired effects of condemnation and sarcasm. Social variables such as past experience, and (lack of) integrity, among others, are incorporated to remind netizens of an (alleged) past wrong, or a contentious aspect of an issue. The data, method, and findings should make an interesting contribution to marked naming in general and digital adversary political communication in specific.

#### Biography

JENNIFER WEI is a full-time faculty member at the English Department of Soochow University in Taipei, Taiwan. She has done extensive work on language, politics, and identity in China/Taiwan. Her most recent research is on identity politics in authoritarian Taiwan and language and identification on social media.

#### **Diane Allen West** (University of the West Indies, Jamaica)

*I am Human by Name: Onomastic Footprints of Identicide*

A comprehensive analysis of slave-names as well as principles and patterning of slave naming in 19<sup>th</sup> century BWI has produced several taxonomies of names with implications for unanswered historical questions such as *who* named the slaves, *how* to trace the genesis of slave-names, and *what* are the socio-psychological ramifications of slave naming. The taxonomies comprising substantial Anglo-typical exonyms: plantation atronyms, classical, biblical and, hypocoristic anthroponyms, toponymical or provincial types, protonymical or paternalistic types, as well as caconymic or pejorative types which this study classifies as forms of *nameshaming*; are altogether examined as evidence of New World's slavery's systematic *identicide* and coinciding *linguicide*, amongst enslaved peoples. Additionally, the endonymic Akan Day Names, herein termed *Akanyms*, are analysed within the context of African cultural retentions, their specific demographic distribution, and peculiar significance in citing onomastic shifts within the matrices of Caribbean

creolization. The study considers these onomastic classifications for the purpose of illustrating, that name-identities are useful indices for measuring the extent to which chattel-slavery represents 'crimes in perpetuity' and to further indicate the social costs endured by Afro-Caribbean people and their descendants. The study however, also examines surprising paradoxes in the genesis of shame-names and poses questions as to cultural universalities, purposiveness, and the relative values given to names and naming. It considers ultimately, the elemental place which names occupy for *human beings* and the existential value of a name in *being human*. These areas are explored thematically within the colonial experience; within realities where languages and cultures come into contact and finally, where unpredictable linguistic cross-pollination produces dissimilar yet similar onomastic outcomes across the diversely colonized Caribbean.

Biography:

DIANE ALLEN WEST is the UWI Postgraduate Linguistic Scholar 2018-2020 and Student Special Envoy, who is committed to exploring historical-linguistic Slave Name Phenomena and Caribbean Socio-Onomastics with special focus on the taxonomies of Plantation Onyms. Her research investigates evidence of cultural reproduction and retention of Africanisms within the Caribbean and its diaspora.

**Wojciech Włoskiewicz** (Institute of the Polish Language, Polish Academy of Sciences. Department of Onomastics, Poland)

*General theory of name and naming policy. An outline*

The aim of the paper is to outline the currently developed general theory of name and naming policy (GTNP). Although many partial, mainly empirical, attempts have been already made to describe naming strategies and tactics in specific proper name categories, a GTNP may still be described as non-existent, especially as a theory well embedded in a general onomastic theory of semantics and pragmatics of proper names. A broad design of the GTNP should have a somewhat constellatory structure: its definition needs to take into account the variety of actors involved in designing and conducting naming policies (NPs): besides official (state) authorities and institutions NPs may be made by private entities, various groups of interest, and individual language users, while it is generally only a NP made by authorities that may be perceived as a direct part of a state's language policy. Hence, the concept of NP only partially overlaps with the concept of language policy. Partial descriptions of naming strategies are sometimes limited to selected legal issues only, which should not be the case with the GTNP covering diverse aspects of name pragmatics. In the paper a list of linguistic dimensions of NPs is to be discussed together with NPs' possible overtness or covertness. Afterwards, the hierarchy of NPs will be outlined and possible policy ranges explained. Finally, the GTNP is to be illustrated with a general model of NPs and several examples of Central-European toponymic, anthroponymic, and chrematonymic NPs.

Biography:

WOJCIECH WŁOSKOWICZ, PhD, is a graduate of the University of Warsaw (MA in linguistics), winner of the Polish PM Award for Outstanding PhD Thesis "Toponymic usus. An outline of theory", PI in a project on semantics and pragmatics of names, member of ICOS and Joint ICA/IGU Commission on Toponymy. [www.wojciechwloskiewicz.pl](http://www.wojciechwloskiewicz.pl)



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**First Call for Papers**  
2022 ANS Annual Conference  
Washington, DC, Washington Hilton  
6-9 January, 2022

The ANS is inviting abstract submissions for the 2022 annual conference to be held in conjunction with the Linguistic Society of America. Abstracts in any area of onomastic research are welcome. **The deadline for receipt of abstracts is July 31, 2021.**

To submit a proposal, please email it to Luisa Caiazzo at [luisacaiazzo2@gmail.com](mailto:luisacaiazzo2@gmail.com). For organizational purposes, please be sure to include the phrase "ANS 2022" in the subject line of your email. Presenters who may need additional time to secure international payments and travel visas to the United States are urged to submit their proposal as soon as possible.

All proposals will be subjected to blind review. Official notification of proposal acceptances will be sent on or before September 30, 2021. All authors whose papers have been accepted must be current members of the ANS and need to register with both the ANS and the Linguistic Society of America. Please feel free to contact Laurel Sutton at [laurelasutton@gmail.com](mailto:laurelasutton@gmail.com) should you have any questions or concerns.

We look forward to receiving your submission!